

THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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THE COUNTRY COURIER.

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This paper is published twice a week, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, on a large super royal sheet, in an octavo form, so that if the numbers are preserved, they will make two volumes in each year, each volume containing about eight hundred pages; making sixteen hundred pages a year, free of Advertisements, for the small sum of FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR.

The profit which can be made from such a paper is very small; and it is therefore, necessary that a rigid system of punctuality should be established and adhered to. This can only be done by insisting on payment in advance. That system will be hereafter scrupulously adhered to, without respect of persons.

It will follow, we trust, not less conclusively, that we ought not to be subjected to postage.

Upon these terms we are willing to publish the Country Courier, and whether we have to print it for fifty subscribers or a thousand, upon no other terms shall, or can we publish it.

To publishers of Newspapers in the United States and elsewhere.

It is requested that such of you as publish daily papers, will give the above an insertion, and the favor will be returned whenever requested. To whom we have in particular to propose, that they give the above as many insertions as will make up the difference between the price of their papers and this.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10.

From St. Thomas.—The brig *Rolla*, which arrived at Norfolk on the 3d inst. from the Island of St. Thomas, brought \$10,000 in specie. The state of the market at St. Thomas, on the 14th ult. was as follows: Flour \$10 a 11—Shingles 6 a 6 50—Sugar 9—Coffee 13—Rum 48 cents—Molasses high and but little in market.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Richard P. Berrian, of the sloop *Collector*, of New-York, dated Fort Johnson, N. C. Sept. 25th, to a gentleman in Charleston.

"We crossed Frying Pan Shoals on Sunday night, the 22d inst. at 12 o'clock. At 2 A. M. hove too in a gale of wind at S. E. (after shipping much water, and receiving considerable damage) in 11 fathoms of water.—At half past 6, the wind shifted from S. E. to S. S. W. which brought us in the trough of the sea. At this time it blew the most severe gale I ever experienced. At 8 shipped a sea that shifted the deck load, carried away the companion, broke the main boom and gaff, hove her down on her beam ends, and washed every soul of the crew overboard; but for-

tunately they all succeeded in getting on board again, with the exception of one man, who was drowned. I endeavored to proceed on to Georgetown after the gale abated, but the wind heading us, we put in here."

Extract of a letter from *Amelia Island*, dated Sept. 21, 1816, to a gentleman in Charleston.

"You ought to Look out, for your laws seem to be of no avail. I have seen a great number of Africans, sent from Havanna to this place, who are intended to be smuggled to Savannah, and from thence, across the country to Charleston. Why not place one of the American Navy, (say only 14 guns) off our port, and the crew would make a fortune, by capturing a few of these smuggling vessels, as they have plenty of Specie on board, exclusive of Africans. By thus doing, not only a stop would be put to the traffic, but the depredators made to repent their unlawful commerce."

From the *Mercantile Advertiser* of yesterday.

MEXICO.

The editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* were yesterday favoured with a translation of the following interesting intelligence from Mexico. The fact here stated of the revolutionists having taken possession of Matagorda, is confirmed by the report of Capt. Fowler, from New-Orleans.

"His Excellency Don Jose Manuel de Herrera, Minister Plenipotentiary from the Republican Government of Mexico, to the United States, has communicated, under date of 24th August last, from the port of Matagorda, to a respectable person at Philadelphia, the following information.

The Republican army of the province of Vera Cruz, under the command of Gen. Victoria laid seige, on the 18th July last to the cities of Cordova and Orizabo, which were then on the eve of surrendering. The Commander in Chief of the Republican troops of the province of Puebla Terah, was endeavouring by forced marches to occupy the ports of Guazacualcos, which was without means of defence. Gen. Bastamante had been victorious over the Royalists as often as he had met them, and was pursuing them with all haste. Gen. Arredondo, commander in chief of the interior provinces, for the Royalists, had fallen back with the few forces under his orders, on Monterrey, the capital of the new kingdom of Leon, in consequence of the Republicans having occupied the port of Matagorda, where they had fortified themselves, and where they were daily augmenting their strength. Subsequent to the possession of that port has

been the evacuation of St. Antonia de Baxar, capital of the province of Texas, which was garrisoned by the regiment of Estramadura, one of the most famous corps of the Royal party.

"The Republican army of the North is, for the present under the command of Col. Peire, during the absence of Gen. Toledo, who is now in the U. S. on business of moment and whose presence with the army is impatiently desired.

"The representatives who are to compose the next Congress are named by the people, and by the present time will have opened their session. It afforded great pleasure to see the joy and enthusiasm which pervaded the Mexicans on the days of election. A person who was witness to this interesting scene says, that in the province of Valladolid, there were various likenesses of Washington and Franklin, which the people carried in their processions, accompanied with music and songs, allegorical of the occasion.

"Between Washington and Franklin some carried the resemblance of the Gen. Cura Balgo, the first who had the glory and courage to raise the standard of liberty, who was afterwards made prisoner, and shot by the cruel Spaniards at the age of seventy.

Never has the Mexican cause presented so favourable an aspect. The next Congress, formed of men of influence, will remove all those difficulties, which until the present moment, have paralyzed that rapid progress which was looked for in a revolution created by the unanimous and express will of the people.

"The immense resources which our beautiful country contains, will henceforward be administered by a government which meriting the public confidence, will give a new impulse and will cause itself to be felt by the physical and moral qualities of the republic.

"The next campaign will be an object of lively interest to all men who are really lovers of the sacred rights of humanity; it will complete the emancipation of that fine country from the oppressive hands of despotism. The inhabitants of Mexico will hereafter be enabled to enjoy and participate equally the precious gifts with which nature has favoured them."

Fouche, the Duke of Otrante, has addressed two letters to the duke of Wellington, in which he attempts an able justification of his conduct towards Napoleon, as well as towards the existing authorities, during the late events; and endeavours to prove the principles of coercion and severity which the latter have acted upon in regard to the French people, are both impolitic and unjustifiable. We publish one of them to-day, which may throw some light upon this subject. He says he has written a book addressed to his Grace, consisting of his entire correspondence, of which these letters appear to be only the preface.—*Boston Etc. Gaz.*

Letter from Fouche to the Duke of Wellington.

This letter has just been printed in Germany under the title of "Lettre du duc d'Otrante au duc de Wellington—Londres, 1816." Whether it is the same which Brockhaus, a bookseller at Altenburg, has advertised, will soon appear. A separate dedication is prefixed to it, which is as follows:—

"My Lord—All the letters which I receive from Paris speak of your kind sentiments towards me. From all sides I learn that upon every occasion you freely and unequivocally do justice to my administration. My gratitude leads me at this moment to exceed the boundaries of the usual operation of it. I resolved to send you some lines of acknowledgment, and to make you acquainted with some of the secret causes of the hatred of my enemies, and, if possible, to add something to the sentiments of your respect, and the interest which you have testified towards me. I could not come to a conclusion; my soul felt itself impelled to lay itself wholly open to you; I have written a book to you. May you receive it with kindness, and read with indulgence. At another time I shall examine the law of condemnation that has been published, as well as the intention of including me in it, without venturing to pronounce my name.

"One must be wholly blind to hope that the king, who in the most solemn and inviolable manner, suffered an exception to be extended to me, would not be incensed if an ordinance were laid before him to sign, in which my name was included among the number of the banished by virtue of a law which has not named me. I cannot possibly reconcile the king's letter, in which he calls me to the ministry of the police, in which he names me his minister at Dresden, with an ordinance of banishment signed by the same hand. Posterity would ask the cause of this strange contradiction: it would not willingly suppose that the motives which did not hinder the king from receiving me into his council, and into his entire confidence, at the moment of danger, had removed me from it, and banished me from my country, when the danger was believed to be removed. Who could build upon the sacredness of the royal word, if the chambers had the right to abrogate and annihilate the effects of it? Who would believe in the constitution, if the chambers had a right to exclude one of their members, and to judge him even without pronouncing his name? Where, after such a violation, would Europe find a government in France?

(Signed)

"The Duke of OTRANTE."

A phenomenon, accompanied with terrific circumstances, took place near Casignano (Piedmonte.) A spout of earth appeared at a short distance from this town, in shape like an inverted cone. Its base was elevated to an immense height: dreadful noises proceeded from its side. Suddenly an impetuous wind dispersed the column; black and dense vapours issued from it and beat down some walls and chimneys. The inhabitants fled from it in every direction, to escape this terrifying phenomenon. Several persons were hurt by the rubbish. The object of terror at last passed off, and the weather resumed its former serenity.

Joseph Bonaparte.—This man, it is known, fixed his residence on a moderate property at Bordentown, N. J. worth sixteen or eighteen

thousand dollars. He seems determined to conform to the manners of our country. I saw old Mr. Sayre, from whom he purchased his farm; he said when Mr. Bonaparte came to take possession of the place, he was called out from dinner, and found him busily engaged with his own hands unloading the furniture he had brought. Something was said about sending for other hands—but he said no—Every body worked in this country.

A Frenchman accommodates himself to all circumstances. One of the old nobility of that nation now lives in Baltimore. In the morning he is to be seen in his little shop, his sleeves rolled up, busy making sausages for his maintenance—at noon, he is at his country seat, riding, shooting, dining, conversing with the gentlemen—company for all of them.—*Andover American.*

Yesterday the body of Mr. Asher Bartlett of Springfield, Mass. was picked up while floating near the ship Independence, off Long-wharf, and brought on shore; an inquest being immediately called, the jury finding no mark of violence thereon, brought in a verdict of *accidental death*. The body was then removed by some of his friends for respectful burial. We understand he was a person of considerable property, much respected, and has left a family to lament his untimely end.

A letter from an officer of the frigate U. States, dated at Gibraltar, July 23, mentions that the squadron under Commodore Shaw, was to follow the new Commodore (Chauncey) to Naples; this fact destroys the credibility of the report, that the American squadron under the former commander had attacked Algiers.—*Bos. Gaz.*

HAYTI.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Port-au-Prince, to his friend in Norfolk, dated August 21, 1816.

"In a former communication I ventured to introduce to your notice His Majesty Henry I. (commonly called Christophe) King of Hayti, and Alexander Petion, Esq. President of the Republic of Hayti—That introduction was general. It may now, perhaps, afford you some interest to become more particularly acquainted with some of the circumstances which distinguish the private and political characters of these two individuals, who controul the destinies and fortunes of the people of this Island.

"Christophe has heard from some of his flatterers that one of the Cardinal Maxims of the British Constitution is, that 'The King can do no wrong.' Either through ignorance or policy, he adopts the maxim, not in its modified and restricted construction, but in its original and literal acceptance; and seeing no reason why the attribute of infallibility, should not belong as well to a King of Hayti as to a King of England, he has engrafted it on the constitution of his kingdom, and under its sanction, gives full exercise to the vices of his character.

"The timid circumspection of tyranny pervades his whole administration, and is no where more strongly evinced than in the extreme rigor of his police. No pretext whatever can procure to the stranger permission to visit the interior; and to obtain a view even of the environs of the capital (Cape Francois) is attended with so much trouble and expense, that few persons are willing to encounter them. His Majesty not choosing to confide his august person to the zeal and affection

of his faithful subjects, has withdrawn himself to 'Sans Souci,' a fortified place, 18 miles in the interior. To this place a messenger must be dispatched for a passport under the sign manual of the King himself, and even after you have obtained this, you cannot stir a foot on your promenade without two sable sons of Mars at your elbows.

"At Port-au-Prince, the Metropolis of the Republic, these scrupulous restraints are unknown. On the contrary, Petion has made it his policy to encourage foreigners in their visits to the plantations. Their reports, on returning from those visits, are uniformly favorable. The inhabitants are so kind and hospitable, that inducements are frequently found to remain with them ten or twelve days. They are gradually advancing in agricultural improvements, are steady and industrious in their pursuits, and cheerful and contented with their conditions. These circumstances afford too strong an evidence of the mild and just administration of Petion, not to render him solicitous to exhibit them to foreign observation.

"All intercourse between this place and the Cape by land is prohibited by Christophe upon pain of death, and to attempt to clear out a vessel from Cape Francois for Port-au-Prince, would expose vessel and cargo to confiscation, and master and crew to imprisonment. But here no inquiry is made as to the route by which the stranger arrives and whether his journey has been by land or by water, he is alike cordially received and hospitably entertained. Foreign vessels are cleared for the Cape with as little difficulty as for any other port.

"A vessel arriving at the Cape, whether in distress, in search of a market, or with any other object, must proceed to sea again in twenty-four hours after her arrival, or be entered and unloaded whatever may be the state of the market. In the ports of the Republic, no specified time is required for entering; and vessels have frequently remained here several days, and not finding purchasers, have gone elsewhere in pursuit of better markets.

"All letters to or from Cape Francois must be opened and examined in the presence of Christophe, before they are delivered to the persons to whom they are directed; a narrow, suspicious, inquisitorial measure totally unknown in this part of Hayti.

"Christophe is a merchant as well as king, and is as sordid and avaricious in the one character, as he is arrogant and arbitrary in the other. His offers, although always much below the ordinary market price, must be accepted; because whenever he bids, no one is found hazardous enough to become his competitor. It is not so with Petion, who although he is a planter and sells the produce of his plantation, yet does so at a fair price, to the merchants resident here, and receives from them the supplies necessary for his government, on which they frequently obtain an exorbitant profit.

"The ports of the Republic have been thrown open to all nations, and the effect of this liberal and enlarged measure, has been to introduce in profusion the produce and manufactures of Europe and America, and at the same time to procure for the productions of the island prices heretofore unprecedented.

"In the various departments of government, Petion is ably supported by men of worth, talents, zeal and activity; for the selection of whom, he is indebted, not more to good fortune, than to the force and accuracy of his own discernment.

"The municipal police of Port-au-Prince requires much improvement—numerous impositions are practiced upon foreigners by that class of persons who are a necessary, though not a very respectable appendage to commerce. The day labourers often demand payment for work never done, and threaten in case of a refusal, with arrest and prosecution; and if you have firmness enough to resist their menaces, they attack you with the foulest and most abusive epithets. The pilots too are much complained of for their exactions and impertinence: but as they have you most completely in their power, these complaints are rarely brought before the authorities competent to redress them. Proper diligence and attention in the police-office, might very easily suppress these inconveniences, but while they continue as remiss as they now are, strangers must pocket the offence and submit to the trouble as well as they can.

"No alteration has yet been made in the tariff fixing the duties on American productions. I am at a loss to understand the propriety of the original distinction between the duties on importations from America and from England; and am still more surprised at its continuance, in contradiction of the promise made to our merchants and agents here. I hope, however, to have it in my power in my next, to inform you that this cause of complaint on our part, no longer exists."

From the Worcester (Mass) Gazette, of Wednesday.

The Season.—During the last week, we experienced several severe frosts which have destroyed most of the hopes of the *latter harvest*. The backwardness of the spring together with the cold and drought of the summer, so much retarded the growth of Indian Corn, that very little hopes were entertained of its arriving at maturity, unless the cold weather should be delayed in the autumn as long as it lingered in the spring. But frost has come before the corn was beyond its reach.—Whether the crops is entirely cut off is somewhat doubtful. In the opinion of some farmers it is. Others think it is not.—Nearly all, however, are cutting up their corn in order to preserve what is left. After all we apprehend no *real* scarcity of bread-stuffs. The crops of rye and wheat were abundant, and sufficient, we apprehend, for the consumption of the people."

The Weather.—A letter from Hanover, N. H. says, "We have had four of the greatest frosts ever known, at this season of the year, by the oldest man now living in this region. The thermometer, on Thursday last, at sunrise, was at 23o; Friday 20; Saturday 20; Sunday 25.

"These frosts have destroyed all the corn, and the potatoes are very much cut off by the drought and frost."—*Salem Gazette.*

LONDON, Aug. 12.

We learn that the Inquisition at Macerata, in Italy, had lately before them a Phearine monk of the name of Bietro Croci charged

with teaching heretical doctrines, and with sacrilegious adherence to usurping governments, in contempt of the Pope's authority. —The decision of the tribunal was unusually mild, and he was merely ordered to expiate his errors by *apostolic labours among the Moors in Africa.*

Extract of a letter from Paris, Aug. 8

I communicate two anecdotes which I have from unquestionable authority, relating to the Duc de Berry.

About the middle of the last week, the Duke of Berry, and his court, were stag-hunting in the neighbourhood of St. Cloud. A nobleman, who had never ceased tormenting the prince with his civil importunities, at the death of the animal became so insupportable, that the former ejaculated—"cet imbécille *la ne me laisse jamais tranquille.*" The expression was a harsh one, and it created a lively emotion. "*Monseigneur, vous obliez que je suis Gentilhomme.*" His Royal Highness instantly sprang from his horse and replied, "by no means sir." He then invited him to alight likewise, which being done, the Prince unsheathed his *couteau de chasse*, and engaged the offended soldier to do the same. But the suit interfeared, and the affair was compromised.

The other trait took place at Ghent. His Royal Highness was passing a regiment in review and a word which escaped him on some inexactitude of an old superior officer so highly displeased this gentleman, that before the troops were marched off the field he preferred his resignation to the Prince. When interrogated as to the reason, he answered—"Your Royal Highness in the presence of several officers expressed yourself in such a manner, that I feel my inability to serve you any longer." The Duke demanded their names with vivacity and having called them all around he embraced the General before them all, and declared he was happy in having the opportunity of averring that there did not exist in France a more gallant soldier or a more loyal subject.

From the Connecticut Courier.

Mr. Printer,

SIR—The enclosed is a sketch from my journal, and if you should discover any thing of public use in it, being a mere statement of facts as they occurred, you will oblige a customer by inserting it in your useful paper.

Yours, &c.

SOME time ago, being a young man, just looking about me, with the advice of father, and mother, to decide on what my future employments in life should be, I was destined to this without the aid of other paternal assistance than that of advice;—my father says, study law; my mother says, study divinity; my sister, who is older than myself, says, go into trade. Want of Cash seemed after all,

exacted confidence. The Editor should always be sure of his facts; else he may be under the necessity of making *retractions* and apologies; which must be very awkward and unpleasant.

Something curious.—A New-Haven paper informs us, of the safe return of Messrs. Gal-laudeitt and Clerc, who had been soliciting subscriptions for the deaf and dumb Asylum at Boston. And we are told that “the people of Boston, on this occasion, exhibited their usual liberality!” And yet the New-Haven paper says their mission was successful.—*Quere*: how could that be, if the Boston folks exhibited their “usual Liberality?”

POLUFLOSBOI, OR HERO OF FREDONIA,

Scene Mt. Mitchel.—

Enter THE DOCTOR, VAN DUBEN, & PUG.—

Van Duben. Hail Doctor,—I am glad to see you; now depend upon't, I'm glad to see you.—

Doct.—And welcome too Van Duben,—joyous I greet thee;—

Doct deem this here a most delightful place?—

Van D. Most charming indeed sir:—three days ago I fitted out Sir Pug, with a communication to you; he has informed me of the kind reception he met with, and further more that it was your honor's pleasure to receive me the next morning, (which was yesterday's) at this very place.—I think 'tis called Mt. Mitchel.

Doct. Ah sir.—

Van D. But good sir doctor, *learned* and *wise*, you know there is sometimes a slip, between the cup and lip—

Doct. Ah sir.—

Van D. And so was it with me, for after having swallowed the greater part of as fine a roast pig as was ever brought for the supper of a gentleman,—

Pug. Now don't disclose the whole,—by gar—

Do not sir be particular;—what relate the every consequence of eating so much pig,—what tell the whole!—

Van D. For the supper of a gentleman,—smoked tobacco plentifully, and then retired to rest; but rest I could not; no, I could not rest; so up I got, and walk'd and walk'd and walk'd again, all in my room, and all alone as it were, for Pug here, Sir Pug as I should call him, lay flat upon his back, and snored the livelong night:—and as I walked I thought of 'Gottengen,' and all its beauteous scenery, how far it lay from me, and the road to it all water; I thought of Fredonia, and I thought of you:—the while I heard the bandogs bay the moon, and as I tremblingly looked out at my window, the owl cried—*Whoo-woo-woo*—most dismal sound,—but ere long morning came, and feeling somewhat better, took to bed and had a good long nap.—Thus I was obliged, tho' reluctantly to postpone.—

Pug. All this sir has been told before;

D'ye think to harp it o'er and o'er?—

I beg sir, since the coming day,

Must see us fairly underway, you will dispatch business as fast as possible.—Come to it, to it.—

Van D. 'Tis true Pug, we must hence to-morrow; so I will have an eye out to *brevity* [to the Doctor] thy fame hath reach'd across the Atlantic, and I being led by a thirst for knowledge

have come hither, to drink from the copious streams that issue, as I have been informed, from this very *mount*. To be plain Doctor, I am come on purpose to have an interview with you. The Abbe Raynal declared, that all manner of brutes, transported from Europe to America, in the course of a few years, would decrease in stature, agility, &c. owing altogether I think he says to the climate, which according to him (or at least that has been the current opinion) has the same operation upon the human species: They become mere lilliputs in a short time:—but zounds I do not now believe a word of it, 'tis all a sham.—

Doct. It is a bare fac'd lie, why don't you know,

Upon wide Hudson's banks a while ago,
I *paw'd* and *scratch'd* among the dirt and stones,
And there found something, much resembling bones;—

They might have been a *mammouth's* or a *fan's*,
An asses', or a huge leviathan's,
But my opinion is those *tonic* bones were man's.
As for their size, I wa'nt particular,
But should you see the whole cadaver join'd,
And limb to limb, and joint to joint combin'd,
And prop'd up plumb, and perpendicular,
You'd see, I make no doubt, a frame as tall's
At least the mighty steeple of St. Paul's!
A lilliputian child, this must have been;
A dwarf compar'd with transatlantic men.

Pug. Great bones besure—th' account's before me,

I once translated the whole story,

D'ye think I had forgot it 'gain?

There is no question but 'tis true,

My fellows read it "at the U-

niversity of Gottengen," but why in the name of common sense do you dally—and—

Van D. Well, then, to come to the matter at once, always with great deference to the Doctor's opinions, I will propose et cetera. I can do it smoothly, it is all at my tongue's end; I shall therefore choose to launch forth with,

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

and go on with—it seems by what Dean Swift (for you must know I have read that facetious author) has accidentally thrown out of the two virtuosos Whiston and Ditton, who once aroused the attention of the world by their long and arduous, and I will add fruitless endeavours to discover a *cerdin* something. It is not impossible, but there may somewhere exist an important secret, which if made known, would increase the stock of human felicity by materially promoting the useful arts and sciences: Doctor, what say you of LONGITUDE?

Altho' it was miss'd on

By good master Whiston,

And not better hit on

By good master Ditton,

And Whiston was hiss'd on,

And Ditton was spit on, yet for mine own part I have but little doubt, but that the disadvantages those two unfortunate philosophers laboured under, have been removed by a late and important discovery. I know it to be fact of a *louse*, that when unfortunately the poor fellow has strayed, or been driven from his manor, in whatsoever latitude he may chauce to be, will steer as directly for Ireland as the needle will point to the pole. Methinks Doctor that *this* will be a very proper and advantageous spot to try the experiment, that you may ascertain to your own

satisfaction the truth of the matter; then go on and profit by it all you can, and whether you succeed or not, if to begin you will promise me half the profit, and half the fame. I will engage you shall be neither *hiss'd* on nor *spit on*.

Doct. Done, done, that I will promise readily, And we'll go snacks.

Pug. O yes, but what 'll become of me. Sha'nt I possess a moiety
And must I then sail back again,
Across the deep resounding main, and have gain'd
little or nothing for all my time, danger and
trouble?

Doct. No Pug---no, no, by deed I will consign,
Over to you, this tow'ring mount of mine;
And ladies when they sail to Sandy Hook,
And on this mountain cast a gentle look,---
And sailors as they drain the smiling jug
Shall henceforth call this mount of mine---*Mt.*

Pug.

Pug. Well that's an ample compensation:
What think ye now of separation?---
Van Duben yonder tow'rs the gull:---
The canvass hoisted is, and full:---
Down to sea-beat beach O hie ye:
Confab adjourned *sine die*,
Which in plain English is to say,
Confab adjourned without day!---

Ridentes exeunt omnes.

From the Com. Advertiser.

The ship *Madelana*, Capt. Welden, belonging to Messrs. Hall & Robbins of this city, arrived at Philadelphia on Wednesday morning in 38 days from Teneriffe. On the 27th of August, four days before the *Madelana* sailed, the British Packet *Brazil*, arrived off the port in 11 days from Gibraltar, bound home; and her commander, who came on shore, stated, that the Dey of Algiers had been put to death, and his son proclaimed successor; and that, on assuming the reins of Government, the son immediately annulled the Treaty which his Father, had made with Commodore Decatur.

The Commander of the Packet, also stated, that the American and British Squadrons were to unite in the attack upon Algiers; and confirmed the account of the capture of the British Packet *Walcheren* by an Algerine Cruiser. What reliance is to be placed in the reports of the English Commander, we know not. He must have left Gibraltar two or three days later than the latest advices before received.

At Teneriffe, American produce was very dull.—Flour \$8—Wines, P. T. \$150.

On the 25th of August, the ship *Jane*, Ferguson, of and from Philadelphia, touched at Teneriffe, and, finding no prospect of a Market, proceeded on the 28th for Lisbon.

On the 3d inst. the *Madalena* spoke, off the capes of the Chesapeake the schr. *Sally-Ann*, 20 days from N. Carolina, bound to New-York, and supplied her with water and provisions. She had been driven from the coast, and her Crew, for the last three days, had subsisted upon *parched peas*.

Off the Capes of the Delaware, spoke the ship *Prosperity* and brig *David Moffit*, both from Marseilles bound to Philadelphia—the former out 60, and the latter 70 days.

IMPORTANT.

New-Orleans, Sept. 12.—The Spaniards have at last committed an outrage upon the U. States which leaves us no alternative between immediate and ample redress and disgrace. The United States' schr. *Firebrand*, of 6 guns and 35 men, commanded by Lieut. Cunningham, has been fired upon without provocation by three Spanish corvettes, whereby an American seaman was killed.

We have not been able to learn in what part of the Gulf of Mexico the Dons found an opportunity of thus signalizing their valour: but it is certain that though the *Firebrand* had the American colours flying she escaped total destruction only by superior sailing.—[*N. Orleans Gaz.*]

CAUTION TO SURVEYORS.

No phenomenon more frequently astonishes land surveyors than a sudden variation of the needle of their compass. This they generally attribute to the vicinity of iron ore; when the variation proceeds from a very different reason. We shall enumerate a few of the principal causes, which we know by experience tends to affect the magnetic needle.

1st. Rubbing the glass of the compass which is over the needle, with a silk handkerchief or woollen cloth, is certain of affecting, in a degree, the magnetism of the needle; because this friction excites electricity, which always tends to alter the magnetic power.

2d. Exposing the compass for any time to a hot sun, produces the same effect. In a hot day, the surveyor ought to be careful to cover his compass after he has made his observation.

3d. Hammering or beating in any manner the brass of which the instruments is composed, will draw the N. pole of the needle towards the hammered part. The brass of all magnetic instruments should be either left quite soft, or it should be chosen of such sort as will not be made magnetic by hammering; which sort, however, does not occur very frequently.

4th. During a thunder storm, or immediately preceding it, the needle sometimes varies.

5th. If the glass of the compass, or the brass round it, be not kept perfectly dry, a slight change will also be produced.

6th. In surveying along the sea coast the north pole will always tend one or two degrees towards the land.

7th. The declination is always more west seven minutes in the afternoon of the day than in the morning.—*Lynchburgh Press.*

MEDICAL.

A faithful Statement of an Examination, by the LOUISIANA MEDICAL BOARD, held at New-Orleans, the 24 h July, 1816.

Question. What are the bones of anatomy?
Answer. Do you wish me to name every bone in order?

Q. What are the bones of the skull? A. Os

frontis, two parietal bones; Os occipitis, two temporal bones—(Much talking.)

Q. What number of bones belong to the skull? A. Six. The board then said, no; there are nine—and said it was of the greatest importance to know these bones.

Q. What are the bones of the thorax? A. Sternum, the ribs, and the vertebra.

Q. How many vertebra are there? A. Twenty-four.

Q. How do you divide them? A. Seven cervical, twelve dorsal, and five lumbar.

Q. What are the bones of the pelvis? A. Os sacrum, os coccygis, and two ossa innominata.

Q. How many bones are there in the ossa innominata? A. In the adult one; in the young subject, three.

Q. What do you call the thigh bone? A. Os femoris.

Q. How many bones are there in the leg? A. Two.

Q. What are their names? A. Tibia and Fibula.

Q. Is there not another bone in the leg? A. No, none that I know of. The board articulated Rotula. A. Ah! the patella is on the articulation of the knee, not in the leg.

Q. What are the bones of the foot? A. Tarsus, metatarsus, and toes.

Q. How many bones are there of the tarsus? A. Seven.

Q. What are their names? A. I do not remember their names.

Q. How many bones are there in the metatarsus? A. Five.

Q. What are the bones of the shoulder? A. Clavicula and scapula.

Q. What is the name of the arm bone? A. Os humeri.

Q. How many bones are there in the fore arm? A. Two.

Q. What are their names? A. Radius and ulna.

Q. How many bones of the carpus? A. Eight.

Q. What are their names? A. I do not remember their names.

Q. Is there not a little bone lays under the scapula!!!! A. No; none that I know of.

Q. Is there no other bone? A. None other.

Q. What? No bone?—(putting his hand to his throat.) A. Do you mean, Sir, the larynx or pharynx, (From the board, No.)

Q. Is there not a bone here?—(putting his hand again to his throat.) A. None that I can recollect. (A significant shrug from the board.)

Q. What are the bones made of? A. Do you mean their component parts.

Q. Yes, their component parts. A. Phosphoric—I do not know, Sir. The board said, that it was very necessary to know the composition of bones, to be able to treat diseases!!!!

Q. What is the substance of the bones? A. I do not understand you, Sir.

Q. Are the bones hard all through? A. The ends of some bones, have little cells for the medullary juice.

Q. What would you do for a puking of blood? A. From the stomach, Sir.

Q. Yes, from the stomach. A. What is the state of the patient?

Q. He has a puking of blood from the stomach. A. If it was a recent attack from plethora, or a blow, I would bleed him from the arm, and give

him an astringent dose—(I was then told that the blood should be taken from the foot.)

Q. What dose would you give? A. Common salt, or gum kino.

Q. What other medicine would you give? A. If the indication was such, I would give ipecacuanah.

Q. What would you give ipecacuanah for? A. To lessen arterial action.

Q. What are the causes of a puking of blood? A. Plethora, blow on the stomach—poisonous ingestion.

Q. Are there no other causes? A. Perhaps obstructed menstruation.—(A nod of approbation from the board.)

Q. What are the symptoms? A. A sense of weight and obtuse pain in the region of the stomach; a pricking in the stomach.

Q. Are there no other symptoms? A. Yes, Sir; a—a—a—flushing of the face. (I was then told from the board, that the face was pale.)

Q. What is the difference of blood from the stomach, and blood from the lungs? A. The one being more black and coagulated than the other.

Q. Which would be the more black? A. That from the stomach.

Q. Suppose the patient passed a little blood downwards, what would you do? A. Does the gentleman mean a passive hamorrhage? (From the board, Yes.) A. I would give tonics.

Q. What tonics? A. Bark.

Q. What drink would you give? A. Water.

Q. Would you give any acids? A. Yes.

Q. What acid would you give? A. Sulphuric acid.

Q. Is there nothing else? A. I now recollect of none other. I was then told from the board, that blisters should be put on the thorax, some distance from the stomach, in order to divert the disease!!

Q. How many tumors are there? A. There are a great many; more than I can recollect.

Q. Can you recollect any? A. There are encysted tumors, inflammatory tumors, sarcomatous tumors, and a—a

Q. How many tumors are there in the groin? A. There is hernia, a—a

Q. Are there no other tumors in the groin? A. Is it a strangulated hernia, Sir, you ask me for?

Q. The gentleman asks if there are no other tumors in the groin? A. There is a—a—bubo.

Q. How do you distinguish a hernia from a bubo? A. In a strangulated hernia, the patient feels pain all over the belly; is sick; he can seldom stand still, even for a short time; he will either go forwards or backwards.

Q. How do you distinguish a bubo from a hernia? A. A bubo has an inflammatory appearance, examine if there was syphilis lurking in the system, it has a round firm base a—a.

Q. You say, that in a hernia, the patient cannot stand still? A. Yes; he will either go backwards or forwards, pain and sickness accompanying. (I was then told from the board, that a hernia gave no pain, that it had a hard feel as a bubo.)

Q. You say, that in a hernia, the patient cannot stand still! A. Yes; he will either go backwards or forwards, pain and sickness accompanying. (I was then told from the Board, that a hernia gave no pain, that it had a hard feel as a bubo.)

Q. How does a bubo progress and terminate?

A. It progresses either fast or slow, and terminates in resolution or ulcer.

Q. Do you know what a whitlow is? A. It is a painful inflammatory swelling, about the extremity of the finger.

Q. How do you know a whitlow? A. There is a sensation of heat and pain in the end of the finger, it becomes more tender and swells, and ends like inflammation.

Q. Does a whitlow extend to the periostum and to the joint? A. Yes.

Q. What would you do with it then? A. I would lay it open as far as the sinus went.

Q. Where would you make the incision? A. At the most depending part.

Q. Would you make the incision in front of the finger? A. Yes, Sir. (The board shook their heads, and told me that the incision should be a lateral one, or the theca of the flexor tendon would be wounded, and the finger made stiff.)

Q. What treatment would be the best after the finger was opened? A. Apply an emollient poultice, afterwards a simple pledget.

Q. What would be your general treatment, i. e. internal, or treatment of the system? A. At the commencement, sir.

Q. Yes, at the commencement. A. The treatment should be entirely antiphlogistic.

Q. After it is cured up or got well, what part of the body or where would it break out again!!! A. I do not know where it would break out again.

Q. What is the cause of whitlow? A. It often originates from bruises, change of temperament, a—a—from pricks of needles.

Q. What is pink-root good for? It is given as an anthelmintic.

Q. What else is it good for? I do not remember any thing else.

Q. What is a better anthelmintic? A. Calomel.

Q. How would you give the pink root? A. In infusion.

Q. How? Make a tea.

Q. What is the calomel good for? A. It's a purgative, it excites ptyalism, it's antivenereal, it's an anthelmintic, it's good in chronic inflammation, it's—it's—it's—

Q. What else is it good for? A. It's—it's—it's—I remember nothing else.

Q. How would you check its effects on the system? A. Do you mean a profuse ptyalism?

Q. Yes. A. Stop giving any more, give an astringent gargle, with laxative, or sulphuret of kali.

Q. What is the dose of calomel for a child four years old!!! A. Indignation—indignation—indignation—(spoke.) Four grains is the proportion, if 16 are given to an adult. Aug. 23.

From the Boston Centinel.

SEISURES AT SIERRA LEONE.

MR. EDITOR—You will please to insert the following abstract of a letter to a gentleman in this town, dated

Sierra Leone, July 24, 1816.

"For your information I beg leave to state the proceedings here against several vessels of the United States, which appear to me to have been lawfully trading on this coast.

"On the 18th of May two vessels were observed off the Cape; and on the 19th the Go-

vernor despatched the Collector of the Customs with two armed boats, who seized, and brought them both into this port; the one proved to be the schooner Hiram of Newport, which was under way when seized, distant from the Cape about three leagues, endeavouring to get round the Shoals of St. Ann, but calms and contrary winds had prevented her for two or three days. The other proved to be the brig Frances, of New-York, which was at anchor when seized, waiting for an anchor, the Captain of her had purchased from a merchant here, without which he could not safely proceed to the leeward.—The depositions of the principal officers of both vessels being taken, it was judged expedient to release the Frances, although, in my opinion, both were guilty of an equal offence if any. The Hiram being now detained for adjudication, the next and most difficult point was to find evidence sufficient to condemn her; for which purpose people were sent along the coast as far as the Bananna Islands, where the vessel had previously been trading; a distance upwards of 30 miles, and without a doubt beyond the jurisdiction of this court, consequently they had no authority whatever to inquire into any transactions the Captain might have had there;—they however took the deposition of several Negroes to whom the Captain had given a few heads of Tobacco, for little wood and water.—With the above evidences, and her transactions at Goree, it was concluded they had sufficient grounds to effect the desired purpose. The trial came on the 27th June, when she was condemned (*few vessels are tried in this Court; and released*) as good and lawful confiscation and forfeiture to His Majesty.

"At the trial it was stated by the learned Judge, that the vessel's transactions at the Island of Goree were alone quite sufficient to condemn her, it being a dependency of this colony, and that all foreign vessels anchoring there were liable and subject to condemnation. This is something new, as it never was before considered, and in fact it is the opinion of most people here, that it is not a dependency of this colony, being merely a settlement taken from the French, and ceded to them by the last treaty. But allowing it were a dependency, the Captain had permission from the Governor for the business he did there, which was merely the selling and landing of a few provisions to *himself*, for the use of His Majesty's troops stationed there and in the river Gambia; consequently one would imagine he was perfectly safe—I am however very sorry to find it otherwise.

"The next vessel that arrived here was the ship General Lincoln, Capt. Swan from Boston who cleared out for Sierra Leone, a very considerable part of her cargo being for the Governor, which was verbally contracted for when Mr. Swan was here, about six

months ago : but no sooner was the vessel at anchor than to the great astonishment of Capt. Swan, she was seized for so doing ; however, in consequence of the contract, it was considered rather unjust to condemn her, she was therefore, after a few days detention, set at liberty, with special orders to the Captain to get her under weigh and depart from the colony immediately. I concluded by giving you my most candid advice, that should you be inclined to fit out a vessel for this coast, do not upon any account whatever allow her to come even in sight of Sierra Leone."

From late London Papers.

SEDUCTION.

COURT OF KINGS BENCH, JUNE, 5.

Mary Gibberson, v. E. L. Charlton, Esq.

The plaintiff is a widow residing in Queen street, Brompton ; the defendant is a person of property. The action was to recover damages for the seduction of the plaintiff's daughter.

The Attorney-General in opening the plaintiff's case, stated, that the defendant was not unknown ; in Westminster hall, his name having formerly appeared to a transaction not very dissimilar to the present ; he had an ample fortune, residing principally on his estate at Ludford, near Ludlow, and having filled the important office of High Sheriff, for the county of Worcester a short time ago. The charge against him was of a most flagrant nature ; and the case disclosed a scene of profligacy and immorality scarcely equalled in the history of the Courts where such injuries were redressed. The plaintiff lost her husband only a few months before the still more afflicting calamity which had given rise to this action. She resided in a house at Brompton, where she and her husband had carried on trade for upwards of 20 years, and was assisted in the business and the household duties by a son, a lad, and three daughters, Mary, Hannah, and Charlotte, the first about 20, the second about 16, and the last not more than 15 years old. The Jury would scarcely believe that the two last had become the victims of seductive arts of the defendant and his friend, captain Seymour, of the Guards ; these two *Gentlemen* had united their exertions in the most cool blooded, deliberate, and persevering attempts to gratify unbridled licentiousness ; language was unequal to the baseness of the design, the cruelty of the execution, and the misery that had resulted from it. The two younger daughters of the plaintiff, Hannah and Charlotte, had been walking in Hyde-park when they were accosted by the defendant and Captain Seymour, who in vain endeavoured to learn where they lived, the gentlemen consequently followed them home, watched every opportunity of speaking to the

young females, in the absence of their mother, their eldest sister, or other advisers ; writing the most passionate and pressing letters, professing that *eternity of attachment which lasts only to the moment of gratification*, and making those most flattering promises which are intended only to delude and betray.

Having at length succeeded in overcoming the scruples of Miss Hannah Gibberson (for it was to her the defendant paid his assiduous addresses, while Captain Seymour devoted himself to Charlotte,) he prevailed upon her to quit her home, that she might proceed with him to Bath ; and her sister consented to the same imprudent step with her admirer. In pursuance of the plot of these gentlemen, however, they did not find it convenient to leave London on the day of the elopement, but promised until the next to lodge the young ladies at the house of a friend. The Jury would not be astonished to hear, that that house was the bagnio called the Key, in Chandos-street, where the guilty design of the defendant was perpetrated. Within a day or two afterwards, Mr. Charlton excused himself on the ground of pressing business, which called him immediately into Worcester-shire ; and he and Captain Seymour, putting these two injured, unprotected females into a lodging in Seymour place, there abandoned them, making them answerable to the woman of the house, where they were literally confined for some months, being unable to pay for the accommodation afforded. The Learned Council then read some of the correspondence of the defendant, and made many remarks upon the contents ; and particularly on parts which recommended, in coarse terms, that Miss Gibberson should throw herself, into the arms of some other man ! The following, among other letters, were read :—

"Friday morning, 4 o'clock.

"My Dear Hannah—How disappointed I was at your not coming to the play ; such a note too, beginning 'Sir,' so cold ! If you had been writing to your tradesmen for a pair of shoes, it could not have been less affectionate. I was sadly grieved not to see you yesterday or to-day, when Charlotte came : was this kind ? Indeed, indeed, you are too cruel. I would have gone a thousand miles to meet you, but you could not stir as many inches to gratify me. If you do not come to-morrow I shall be half-distracted, and I shall not mind what I do ; I shall come to Queen-street, be the consequence what it will. Pray, pray, come to-morrow, and meet me at four or half-past four, where we met on Tuesday : I stay in town but to see you. You may suppose this sudden attachment of mine is scarcely to be depended upon, having seen you for so short a time ; but I know not how it is, but I am as much in love as if I had known you ten times as long. If you are

fond of poetry read the following line, which will perhaps account for it.

"The passion which by slow degrees,
Is nursed into a flame,
Is habit, friendship, what you please,
But love is not its name.

For love, to be completely true,
In death at sight should deal,
Should be the first one ever knew;
In short the one I feel.

To write, to see, and to converse;
By turns to play the fool,
Is to send passion out to nurse,
And put one's heart to school."

The above was written on the 1st January, before the seduction was effected. On the 9th the unhappy girl fell a victim; and the defendant having left the town, his tone soon changed, as the following letter will testify:

"My dearest Hannah—Again I am prevented coming to London, and I will now fairly state the reason—I came down in hopes of getting my rents paid, which my steward wrote to say were very deficient. I am sorry to say, I have been very unsuccessful, and cannot get any money, and I shall not come till I do; therefore you will not take it unkindly what I am going to say; the truth is, you must triflingly blame yourself for not coming down here when you were asked. Glad I am of it now, as I could not have supported you; but the only way I can recommend to you is to go and live with some gentleman who you love nearly as well as me. Pretty and beautiful as you are, no doubt you have had plenty of offers. I cannot afford to keep you at present: I love you, however, as much as ever, and the instant that I can come to town, which I hope will be soon, I will call and see you, and keep you. Still, however, I hope you will go home. Do not direct here for a day or two, as I am going into Yorkshire.

"Your affectionate E. C."

The learned Counsel concluded by leaving the damages to the Jury.

[Here Miss Hannah Gibberson stated the circumstances of the seduction. To some question from Lord Ellenborough, she said, that she had no reason to believe that the Key, in Chandos-street, was a house of ill fame before she went out with her sister to buy linen for the journey to Bath. They only saw one man there and no beds were ordered; they were shown into a sitting room, and she thought that the brothel was a family hotel.]

Mr. Topping addressed the Jury on behalf of the defendant, pressing all the topics in his favour allowed him by the case, and particularly the facility with which he had gained the favour of the lady.

After a short charge from Lord Ellenbo-

rough the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damage, 500*l*.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12.

For the Courier.

The following lines not long since made their appearance in Demarara, where First Fiscal has made himself extremely obnoxious as postmaster, and had practiced several extortions; and was proverbially ignorant, as civil prosecutor of the crown and colonial government. They are not very good, indeed, but they evince the public sentiment there, where no regard is had to the real interests of the colony and colonists, in the appointments of government.

"I thank God there is not in human nature a degree of impudence daring enough to deny the charge I have fix'd upon you."
JUNIOUS.

Let minds impervious to keen honor's sting,
Delight around the feet of power to cling;
Bask in the smiles of ephemeral sway,
And strut their hour upon the stage away;
Firm to my text—in principle the same,
I'll quit these shores a Briton as I came—
With independent and unfetter'd soul,
That ne'er could brook an upstart's rude con-
troul;
With heart that feels as every Briton's should,
When tyrants trample on the public good!

What language hath the power to give a name,
Of reprobation to the wretch's shame?
Who, like *Blustero*, counts upon his place,
To cloke his acts, and shield him from disgrace,
Plumed rich in arrogance, and puff'd with pride,
He aims on folks in humble life to ride:
Tries every art—that little minds employ,
When power is blindly given them to annoy!
Tell me *Blustero*, why, with stubborn rein,
You bridle some,—and from the rest refrain?
O'er Post and Police, caprice seems to sway—
But it, perchance, is *Mammon* rules the day!!
Are H—'s bribes for leave to vend his r—
Of thy acceptance, worthy now become?
Does he the shameful traffic thus pursue,
Because he keeps on friendly terms with you?
The thing's notorious as the light of day:
You stand convicted—dare not answer nay.

Well may the man to court with seeds be willing,
Who makes so soon a guilder of a smiling:—
Who drains the sweat of brows like yours and mine,

To crown his table with the choicest wine;
And bids his board with ev'ry dainty groan,
Tho' spread for *dogs*,* who'd gladly gnaw a bone!!
Still all this pomp comes with an awkward grace,
Whilst B—A sells his ribbons and his lace—
Vends crape and sarsnet, linen, check and soap;
With books that tempt young ladies to elope—
Forsake RELIGION—for SEDUCTION's dome,
And plunge in wo, their dearest friends at home!!

Have you ne'er heard him talk of lords and stuff,
Unmindful of the time his *dad* sold snuff;
Was oft put to a *pinch* to give him clo'es—
When times were hard, and people starv'd the nose;

'Till better days and high rates came round,
And snuff at last brought half-a crown a pound.
The old man saw his son's ambition rise,
And sent him forth—in gentleman's disguise;

Supplied him well until he learnt his cue
How to supply himself from me and you ;
With knaves of place, acquaintanceship to scrape,
Their vices practice, and their manners ape—
To pimp for lords, and traffic for a place,
As compensation for his foul disgrace ! ! !
See the young cub, his peepers scarcely oped,
In arrogance already enveloped ;
Completely train'd to imitate the sire
In impudence—in ignorance—and ire.

Go sycophants and menial dogs, partake
Blustero's feasts, and feast for feasting sake ;
With gorgeous stomachs, swallow all his tales
Of high-born dukes and lords—and such like
whales,
Already little—go, and yet be less,
Like *Esau* sell your birth-right for a mess :
Sink honor, conscience, 'till at last bereft—
You ideot's turn—not one idea left.
On you I scorn to waste my humble lore,
Ye evil pest of this high favour'd shore ;
It is with men of independent mind,
My verses must their friendly harbour find ;
Who scout extortion and condemn abuse—
And boldly dare to let their strictures loose :
'Tis in *their* breasts I strive to rouse the flames
Of strong resistance to *Blustero's* claims.
Freights are reduced, and merchandize is cheap,
Why then should he his wonted harvest reap :
Does peace no blessing proffer to our shore—
Or, is our doom eternal to the oar ?
Are we for ay, to have our treasure torn
By one, who galls our feelings with his scorn ?
Rides on us rough-shod, heedless of our pain,
No, we must feel, and feeling—must complain :—
'Till *Legislation's* sun with sovereign sway,
Ascend to sweep extortion's cloud away.

CENSOR.

* Spaniels.

From the (Phila.) *Freeman's Journal* of Oct. 10.

Supposed bombardment of Algiers.

Capt. Evans, of the ship *Ann Maria*, arrived at this port last evening, in 65 days from Leghorn, informs, that on the 15th and 16th of August, he heard a heavy cannonading in the direction of Algiers, and supposed it to be Lord Exmouth's fleet bombarding that city.

From the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of Oct. 9.

By the brig Governor Carver, from Havre, we have received French papers to August 26. They contain no news of any importance. The duke of Kent was travelling in France under the name of the Count of Dublin. A woman had been sentenced to death for poisoning her husband, and another for poisoning her father and mother. The generals Lallemand, father and son, are sentenced to death *par contumace*. A traveller from Louisiana has brought to Paris, and exhibited there, a living crocodile.

General Kosciusko has gone from Switzerland to Italy, in company with Lord Stewart. Bull fights like those common in Spain, have been exhibited at Bayonne. The Polytechnic school is to be immediately re-organized. A grand fete was celebrated at Paris on the 24th of August. Immediately after the fete the Duke of Wellington was to repair his head-quarters at Cambray.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—Prince Talleyrand has just

made a journey to Paris, but will leave the city again, we are assured, after the king's fete.

Five per cent stocks, 57 6

Bank shares, 1065 a 1070

Exchange on London, 25 35

VIENNA, Aug. 11.—It is positively known that the emperor is not going either to Toplitz or to Carlsbad.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—Kotzebue, Russian Consul General in Prussia, is about to quit Koningsberg for St. Petersburg, where he is to be received into the department of foreign affairs, as counselor of state.

The governor of Mauritius and dependencies has issued his proclamation, dated on the 18th of May last, forbidding the importation into that island of any goods or merchandise except from Great Britain and Ireland, and in British ships. All exportations are also forbidden of sugar, tobacco, cotton wool, indigo, ginger, fustic and other dyeing woods, rice, molasses, and copper ore, except to Great Britain and Ireland, and in British ships. The proclamation, so far as it respects importation, is not to take effect until three months from its date.

From the *Boston Centinel* of Oct. 9.

From France—latest.—The brig Gov. Carver, Capt. Doten, arrived here yesterday from Havre. We are again indebted to the politeness of a friend for Paris Journals to the 24th August.

In France things continued tranquil and settled. The public stocks were stationary, but low—Executions for political offences had ceased. The birth day of Louis 18th (feast of St. Louis) was celebrated the 25th August with great splendor and festivity.

In all the nations of Europe reductions of the armed force were daily taking place.

PARIS, Aug. 24.—The trials of the traitors included in the decree of July 1815, and who are in foreign countries, have ended ; and they have all been condemned (for contumacy) to death. The Generals Lallemand, brothers, were the last condemned.

A terrible quarrel took place the 11th inst. at Mentz, between two parties of Austrians and Prussians in garrison there. They fired upon each other, and several were killed and wounded, before the officers could suppress the riot.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 21.—Numbers of the French exiles remain near this city. M. Pommereuil and Garreau have been arrested by order of our King, and the former ordered out of the Kingdom. M. Arnault is under surveillance. M. Merlin, of Donay, remains sick. Gen. Huztin and M. Barrere are here with other names. Gen. Lamarque has been ordered away, and Gen. Millinet is sought after. Gen. Lobau and M. Courtin continue here, and Gen. Vandamme at Ghent.

PARIS, Aug. 26.—Yesterday, being the feast of St. Louis, His Majesty received all the authorities, staff officers, &c. in the hall

of the throne. We remarked, with pleasure, that His Majesty appeared in perfect health. In the afternoon His Majesty walked into the heart of the city, to witness the festivity enjoyed by all classes of his subjects:

PARIS, Aug. 25.—All accounts agree that in the memory of no man living, has there been a season so cold, they observe there has been *no Summer*. Such, however, is the fertility of our soil; the crops will be tolerably good. Rice, &c. are not recommended to be sent. None of the bankruptcies which have taken place in England and America, have reached here."

From the National Intelligencer, Oct. 3.

SPANISH HOSTILITY.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from Colonel Jessup, the commanding officer at New-Orleans, announcing the capture of the U. S. schr. Firebrand, lieut. Cunningham, by a Spanish squadron, off the coast of Mexico. Lieut. Cunningham was put on board a merchant vessel, and had arrived at New-Orleans. Col. Jessup's letter does not communicate any reasons for this hostile act alleged by the Spaniards, nor any other particulars. The next mail will probably furnish them.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 3.

Dreadful Hurricane in the West Indies.

Captain Reed, arrived yesterday from Dundee, informs, that on the 20th of September, in lat. 31, 24, long. 63, he spoke a Danish brig, 14 days from St. Croix for Copenhagen, the captain of which gave him information that about the 2d of September, a most tremendous hurricane was experienced at St. Croix and the other West India Islands; that about sixty sail of vessels were lost; that he was on shore at its commencement, and his brig was blown out to sea, where she remained for three days; that a vessel was dispatched in search of her, which fortunately fell in with and brought her in. Captain R. could obtain no further particulars.

LETTERS

TO

THE BANK DIRECTORS

ON THE

Pernicious consequences of the prevailing system of Banking Operations;

AND ON THE

Facility of reducing Discounts to any extent, as soon as the Bank of the United States commences business.

BY M. CAREY.

"If any embarrassments shall be produced by an excess of private securities, a reduction during the alarm is impossible: and an increase for a time will become indispensable."

—Sir Francis Baring, in the Report of the Bullion Committee.

PREFACE.

The writer of this Pamphlet fondly hoped he had in former publications fully established

the pernicious tendency of the prevailing system of banking operations. In this persuasion he has been strengthened by the opinions of a great number of enlightened citizens—and among them, many directors of different Banks. He flattered himself into the belief—was it irrational?—that to prove a system erroneous, was almost to ensure its immediate, or at least not very distant, abandonment.

He deceived himself, the system continues. It is spreading consternation and distress around. And when it will terminate, it is impossible for man to foresee. Heaven alone in its omniscience can pierce into futurity.

If any apology be necessary for the present resumption of the discussion, he will only observe that every motive that existed for the former publications, remains in full force for the present. The same disorder remains.—Similar prescriptions are therefore requisite.

A friend who had read the celebrated Report of the Bullion Committee of the English Parliament, having informed him of its application to the subject, he examined it thoroughly; and had the satisfaction to find that nearly all the positions he has at various times laid down on this momentous topic, are irrefragably confirmed by the first authorities in England, perhaps in the world. He has made copious extracts from this work, which, he hopes, can hardly fail to remove the doubts of the most sceptical.

We exhibit to the world a strange display—a disgusting contrast of boldness and servility. We are fierce as lions, and servile as spaniels. If the government dare to touch "the hem of our garments" with the end of its little finger, we growl, and we grumble—we murmur, and we "make the welkin ring" with our complaints and our threats, we have town and country meetings, and pass angry and blustering resolutions. We "will not hate an inch for Cæsar and all his myrmidons." But our proud and high-minded merchants and traders, whose prospects are blighted, and blasted, and withering, through the effects of a preposterous plan of banking operations, and who, in corners, vent their "curses loud and deep" against it and its authors, are afraid to meet, and give their complaints a proper form and substance. They may almost be said to deserve what they suffer.

What objection could there have been to their meeting publicly—to their stating, and remonstrating against, the gross impropriety of curtailment of discounts in a season of distress and embarrassments—expatiating upon the lenity and indulgence the community has extended to the Banks, in supporting them when no longer able to discharge their notes in the legal coin of the country, and the duty of reciprocating that indulgence to those who, though equally solvent with themselves, are

temporarily pressed—as they [the Banks] are likewise.*

Such a procedure would have been manly, and dignified, and worthy of them—and what is more, could not have failed of success. Fortitude and decision rarely, if ever, fail in a good cause. And the arguments in favour of a change of system are so cogent, that, coming in the respectable form of a remonstrance from the merchants and traders of Philadelphia they would have been irresistible.

Let it be observed, and the observation greatly adds to the recommendation of the plan here suggested, that a considerable number of the Bank directors of this city have uniformly disapproved of the system of banking which has been so long and so ruinously pursued. It would not be very extravagant to assert, that nearly, if not absolutely one half of the whole number, are thus disposed. But although they are perhaps equal in numbers, they are by no means equal in influence. Had they, however, been supported by the voice of the public their views could not have failed to prevail.

Great as is the present pressure—ruinous as are the sacrifices made of property—jeopardized as are a considerable proportion of our citizens; the sum necessary to produce a total change is not very great. This is a most important truth, which deserves more attention than it has received. The writer feels convinced that an addition to the discounts of each bank, of not more than 100,000 dollars, would restore confidence and release number from impending ruin.

Of this position, we have had a strong and irrefragable proof. The experience, last April, of the salutary effects of such a procedure—as well as that of England in 1793 and 1797, leave not the shadow of doubt on the subject.

The plan pursued by the Banks has been by no means uniform. Some of them have been pretty steadily curtailing what are called accommodation notes, and lending the money thus withdrawn, on business notes. And while they retain the same or nearly the same amount of bills discounted, they contend that they have not contributed to the existing distress. This appears plausible. But it will not bear investigation. Let us test it by its results.

A, B, C, D and E, have each of them 10,000 dollars of accommodation notes, of which, at two successive rounds of curtailment, twenty per cent is reduced, amounting to about 2,000 dollars from each—or 10,000 dollars. These ten thousand dollars are lent to F, G, H, I, and K, on business

* This plan of proceeding has been proposed and urged frequently, and with great warmth and zeal. But it has not been adopted. The reason is simple. There was no person had courage "to bell the cat."

notes. Is it any diminution of the distress or embarrassment of A, B, C, D, and E, that the money withdrawn from them is lent to others? Surely not. It will perhaps be said, that the new loans may be made to them, on real notes. But this will probably seldom happen. Many of those whose accommodation notes are thus reduced, are not in the habit of receiving discountable notes in trade. For the immense mass of goods sold to the western states, and to the interior of Pennsylvania, there are not discountable notes received to the amount of two per cent. The prejudice prevailing against accommodation notes, is as ill-founded as any popular clamour ever was.

The banks throughout the union have conducted with a great disregard of their true interests; and many of them will dearly pay the forfeit of their impolicy. They will suffer a great diminution of dividends by the establishment of the Bank of the United States, which, in the cities where the mother bank and the branches will be established, will engross the best part of the business, and supersede the use of a very large portion of the existing bank capital. And so strong were the objections on the part of a great proportion of the members of congress to the establishment of that bank—that nothing would have enabled the friends of the incorporation to have secured a charter but the hideous and deplorable state of depreciation of the notes of so many of the existing banks, which produced such a long train of depredation on the fortunes of the community. A very moderate sacrifice on the part of the state banks would have rescued the country from the scourge of depreciation.* Fifty thousand dollars a year expended by the banks in the city of N. York—the same sum in Philadelphia—the same sum in Baltimore—and the same in Washington,† would have secured their notes from

* The injury suffered by this country from the superabundance of banks—the fluctuation of the system of discounting—and the depreciation of bank notes—is beyond calculation. There are many individuals in large business who have in one year paid more tax in this way, than to the state and general government in fifteen or twenty. Let us take the case of a citizen whose annual receipts are 100,000 dollars—and suppose one half to be in foreign paper, at an average depreciation of only 5 per cent. which is below the mark. This will amount to the exorbitant sum of \$2,500 per annum. The same persons taxes would not probably amount to above 100 or \$150 per annum. As this page is going to press I learnt that two persons have brought into this city, the one 20,000 and the other 50,000 dollars of the notes of a new Ohio bank, which are selling at a discount of 16, 18, and 20 per cent. How much more of the same description are come, or coming, I cannot pretend to determine. But it is not improbable there are many agents dispersing the notes in every direction.

depreciation—and saved probably a million to the citizens of each place. The operation would have been for the banks in the debtor cities to have paid interest to those in the creditor ones, or to have redeemed the balances by government stock, or otherwise, and thus induced the latter to receive their notes in deposit.

A moderate sacrifice on the part of the country banks, would have produced the same effect with their notes.—The notes of the country banks in the state of New-York are current in the city of New-York, and, except those of two, received in the banks there, in consequence of their having made such an arrangement; which was fair, honourable, and liberal—but, after all is said, no more than was just and proper. The example ought to have been generally imitated.

Had these necessary arrangements been made, the incorporation of the Bank of the United States would probably never have been carried in Congress, as one of the chief inducements towards its establishment would have been removed.

In the present state of gloom and dismay, which overspread the trading and commercial world, it is consoling to cast an eye prospectively, and to anticipate a new and happy order of things. I may be deceived. But I indulge the fond hope that the establishment of the Bank of the United States will form a new era. It will relieve us in a great degree, perhaps almost wholly, from the worse than Egyptian plague of depreciated paper. Its notes will flow abundantly, as I think I have fully proved in the fifth letter, into the western states. And that important section of the union will be able to carry on its commerce on fair principles, and free from the enormous tax to which it is now liable. The exchange will be likewise regulated between Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—and this dire scourge removed in that direction. Should this be the case, as I trust there is no doubt more than three-fourths of the evil will be cleared away, never I hope to return.

Oct. 1, 1816.

† It is highly probable that little or no sacrifice would have been necessary, except on the part of the banks in the District of Columbia. The balance was generally against it in favour of Baltimore—against Baltimore in favour of Philadelphia—and against Philadelphia in favour of New-York. Of course, the whole or chief part of the interest payable by Philadelphia to New-York, she would have received from Baltimore; and what the latter city paid to Philadelphia, she would have received from the district. It thus appears that a sacrifice on the part of the banks of the District of a sum which would not have diminished their dividends one half per cent. would, in all probability, have prevented the creation of a formidable rival, which will reduce the dividends of all the banks within the sphere of her operations, one, two, and often probably three per cent. So mis-

erably narrow-sighted are mankind to their real interests—and so true is it, that liberality is the best policy.

Singular Adventure.—Thomas and John Carson were tried for the wilful murder of Charles Cassidy, at Kilmainham Wood, in the county of Meath, on the 11th of June, 1800. A verdict of guilty was found against Thomas Carson, acquitting the other prisoner.

The Judge (Kelly) then pronounced sentence of death on Thomas Carson, directing that the execution should take place on Friday, at one o'clock.

At five o'clock on Friday morning, a brother of the prisoner came to the prison to see the unhappy culprit, and informed the jailor that Mr. Wainwright, the clergyman, would attend in a short time to pray with and administer the sacrament to his brother. The learned judge had very humanely directed that his relations should have access to the prisoner, so that his brother was permitted to go into the condemned cell to him. In some time after, the jailor came to acquaint his brother that the time was very short, that his orders for the hour of execution was peremptory—and that if the clergyman was expected, they had better send for him, it being nearly 6 o'clock. The brother offered to go for him, and accordingly did so. Shortly after Mr. Wainwright came, and being shown into the cell, continued a long time in prayer with the prisoner.—Eight o'clock was approaching, when the jailor came in, accompanied by the prisoner's uncle.—The clergyman then told the prisoner that he had no time to lose, that his uncle was come to see him, and would communicate with him in the administration of the sacrament. The prisoner entreated to be allowed to pray a little longer, which was permitted; and he seemed for some time quite absorbed in devotion: at length, the jailor becoming quite impatient, he rose from the straw on which he was kneeling, and welcomed his uncle. The latter started back, astonished, exclaiming, "Good God! how grief has altered him, this cannot be Tommy!" and, looking nearer—"No," said he, "this is Anthony Carson!" The clergyman was amazed—the jailor ran down stairs, and discovered that the person whom he had sent for the clergyman, was no other than the convict himself, who had not thought proper to return.

Coming back in his cell, the gaoler cried out in a rage, "Your brother is gone off; what shall I do? I am ruined!" "Gone off!" cried Anthony, with great surprise, "Oh, —, he has taken away my big coat!"

It appeared, upon further investigation, that Anthony, who was in the same corps, and nearly of the same size and appearance of the convict, had come to the prison wrapt in a frize great coat, which he gave to the convict, while the gaoler was unlocking the cell; wrapped in this coat, and attended by the gaoler, Thomas passed all the doors of the prison, and walked deliberately into the street; from whence, in great apparent affliction, he looked up at the preparation for execution, and passed on, as if to Mr. Wainwright's house.

Notwithstanding the most diligent search, no tidings have yet been learned of him.

The brother was detained in prison to be tried for a misdemeanor, in aiding in the escape.

[London paper.]